The Centre Reporter.

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THANKSGIVING SERMON.

RER. G. W. KERSHNER OF THE REFORNED CHURCH

Delivered the Union Thanksgiving Sermon in the M. E. Church.

Psalm 92:1:—"It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O most High."

Rev. Kershner, after announcing his text, said:

The statement of an universal truth. It is always a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord and to sing praises unto the name of the most High. The highest exercise to which we can put our religious faculties, after all, is praise not petition. The heaven for which we are striving will be fully attained when we have nothing more to ask for, when confession and petition, toil and sacrifice, longing and aspiration shall give place to the endless hymn of praise which the redeemed sing around the throne of God.

For another reason it is good always to give thanks unto the Lord. We are so apt to think that the reasons for thanksgiving are largely dependent on external circumstances. If our circumstances are favorable, we feel grateful and we are willing to give thanks and sing praise; if otherwise, we would rather grumble and find fault. That is, we have somehow formed the notion that when circumstances are favorable we ought to give thanks, but when they are contrariwise we need not. And it may be that we have come to this service today with a feeling somewhat akin to this. It may be that back of our avowed intention to give thanks, underneath the prayer and the hymn, there hides away the question, what have I to be thankful ful for? And then naturally, following in the train of that question, is a whole series of unwelcome and disquieting reflections: Crops are short, prices low, stock has died, business dull, winter at the door, etc., and there you are counting up your misfortunes and forgetting your mercies. Well, if you will persist in looking only at the dark side, let me give you a piece of advice. When the Revolutionary war was over, and our National independence had been secured, there was great rejoicing in the colonies, and a day of Thanksgiving was proclaimed. George III not willing to be outdone in piety by his quondam subjects, also proclaimed a day of thanksgiving. A worthy divine, who shared the sovereign's intimacy, ventured to ask him, "Sire, for what are we to give thanks?" The King seemed non-plussed at first but finally exclaimed, "Thank God it is no worse." So if, after carefully enumerating your misfortunes and tabulating your losses, you ask "what am I to give thanks for?" I answer, "Thank God it is no worse." But after all there is a better way. There is a divine philosophy, a whole Gospel, in such simple, familiar, threadbare, commonplaces as these: Look on the bright side of things; count up your mercies and forget your misfortunes; thank God for what you have got and quit wishing for what you do not and cannot have. It is possible to find in all lives and in all circumstances of life abundant reasons for thanksgiving. So today let us look at the bright side of our individual and national life; let us look from the shortened crop to the grand aggregate; from the shrinkage in value to the expansion of our wealth and the development of our resources; from the few dark spots upon the surface of our sun of prosperity to its evident and unquestioned brightness. I wish I had time this morning to note the signs of our national prosperity, to count the mile stones of our national progress and add up the sum total of our national blessings. But pardon me if on this occasion I wander out of the beaten path of Thanksgiving discourses to point out some of the simple but needful lessons that underly all individual and national prosperity. National life is only the complex sum of individual lives and the ultimate elements of national greatness are after all the simple virtues of daily life embodied and expressed in your life and mine,—in the life of every individual citizen.

Among the needful lessons of our day are 1st, a plainer, more frugal living—as a corrective of the wasteful extravagance of private and public life.

For good times, for bad times, for all times, this is the lesson. Good times foster extravagance that leads inevitably to hard times. We all know it to be so, and yet, as individuals and a nation, we take to the practice of economy with poor grace. The American people scorn to live in sight of a rainy day. When times are good we live to the top of our income, then, when the bad times come we suffer and grumble, and find fault with every thing and every body but ourselves, and our wretched lack of thrift. We recall Micawber's quaint saying to David Copperfield: "Copperfield, my boy, it is a simple sum in arithmetic: income eighteen shillings six pence, outgo nineteen shillings sixpence, result,—misery; but income eighteen shillings six pence, outgo seventeen shillings six pence, result,—happiness. We talk sometimes as if good times and bad times followed each other according to some necessary and invariable law of average. But there is no such law. There is no necessity for even occasional hard times. When the masses of the American people shall cease to dress beyond their means and live beyond their income; when men and women shall stop buying what they cannot pay for and spending what they have not earned; when we, as a people, are willing to live frugally, add spend moderately and deal honestly with others and no less honestly with ourselves, we shall have permanent prosperity as our just and merited reward.

2ndly—Another lesson of the hour emphasized, illustrated and demonstrated in a thousand ways, in characters of lurid light, is the lesson of temperance. No nation that legalizes, maintains and defends a system that makes 100,000 drunkards annually, that wastes every year $1,000,000,000 directly, and $1,000,000,000 more indirectly, for intoxicants, can look nor ought to look for permanent prosperity. Take the case of the largest element of our population, the laboring class, and what hinders the improvement of their condition more than anything else? Is it not the fact that they spend so large a portion of their wages for liquor? Dr. Talmage says, "Give me all the money spent for liquor by the laboring classes, during the last thirty years, and I will buy for every one of them a house and lot. I will furnish the house comfortably and I will pay for a life insurance policy besides that will keep his wife and children above suffering and want when he is gone." Leaving the moral aspect of the question untouched, what stimulation in trade, what revival of business would result if the two billion dollars that are annually spent for liquor should be turned into the channels of useful and beneficent trade.

3rdly—Let us learn the lesson of simple contentment. Discontent is one of our national characteristics, and it is at the bottom of a great many of our social, commercial, political, and even religious disturbances. More than we have any means of determining does this chronic dissatisfaction with existing conditions tend to unsettle things. The effect of our restless discontent in business, in social life and in religious life was pointed out.

And lastly let us learn the lesson of vital godliness as the strongest, surest safeguard and assurance of national prosperity.

GEISS-GOODHART.

A Quiet Wedding at the Goodeart Home Near Centre Hill.

The spacious farmhouse of Mr. G. L. Goodhart, near Centre Hill, was the scene Wednesday evening, Nov. 28th, of a very pretty home wedding. The contracting parties were D. Wagner Geiss, son of D. K. Geiss, of Centre Hall, and Miss Ada, daughter of Mr. Goodhart. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. Schuyler, pastor of the Sinking Creek Presbyterian Church, of which the bride is a member. The happy couple are well-known and highly respected in this community. After a brief honey-moon trip the couple will go to housekeeping in Bellefonte, where Mr. Geiss is employed in the office of Edward R. Rhoads, shipping and commission merchant. The Reporter wishes them a happy and successful life.

The house was tastefully decorated with chrysanthemums and potted plants. Miss Goodhart carried a bouquet of beautiful ostrich plume chrysanthemums, sent by a Wisconsin friend.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Mary Nevel's heirs to Jacob Nevel, dated April 1, 1880, 17 acres and 57 perches in Potter township; consideration, $150.00.

Jacob Everet, et ux., to Jacob Kerstetter, dated March 20, 1890, 11 acres and 4 perches in Penn township; consideration $716.62.

Sarah J. Eisenhuth, et al., to Martha A. Kerstetter, dated May 9, 1900 for 10 acres and 122 perches in Penn township; consideration $40.00.

H. E. Smith, et ux., to Thomas E. Vonada, dated May 12, 1900 for 13 acres and 113 perches in Haines township; consideration $275.00.

Marriage Licenses.

Jeremiah Snavely and Sarah C. Heckman, Spring Mills.

Mannasses Stover and Maggie E. Wohlfort, Livonia.

Aaron Grieb Snook, Mary Sevilla Sholl, Millheim.

Henry R. Newman and Lena E. Decker, Port Matilda.

Orlande Walk and Sallie Fink, Taylor township.

W. D. Walker and Rachael Woomer, Yarnell.

Geo. H. Vaugh and Anna Frank, Philipsburg.

Cause for Thanksgiving.

THE BOROUGH OF CENTRE HALL GIVES THANKS

Because it has had a continuous supply of pure, fresh water during the unprecedented drought just gone through. The borough has had an abundant supply of water, not only for domestic purposes, but for mechanical purposes as well. No restrictions were imposed at any time by the borough officials with regard to the use of water—it was for use at all times and for all purposes. Heretofore, during ordinary dry seasons, all sorts of notices were posted and published, which almost made the thirsty shudder when unconsciously the parched lips were cooled with a glass of water and spit on the ground before quenching the thirst.

Because several disastrous fires were averted by the splendid working of fire appliances owned by the borough, and the high pressure of water and the practically unlimited supply.

Because the public schools are conducted in a way that gives the greatest good to the greatest number. That curriculum, upon which all future educational matters were supposed to rest, was relegated to the rear and "horse sense" substituted. Children of twelve and thirteen years are now permitted to study the common branches—grammar, readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic, if you please.

Because the borough is constantly growing in every sense. The population is growing; business is increasing; the day laborer's days of labor are multiplying.

Because epidemics, which decimated many homes in Centre and adjoining counties, did not do its fatal work here.

THE CENTRE REPORTER GIVES THANKS

Because it enjoys the continued support of almost every old reader; because many new names have been added to its subscription list; because the Reporter readers, to a large extent, have dealt honorably with its present management and paid in advance to July, 1901; because the business men of Centre Hall, Penn's Valley and Centre County recognize The Centre Reporter as a valuable advertising medium; because the Centre Reporter is recognized as the friend of all local institutions, local movements, business men and individuals.

November Court.

November term of court convened at Bellefonte Monday morning, Hon. John G. Love presiding. The early part of the morning session was occupied by presenting petitions by the several members of the bar.

H. H. Osman, Esq., of Worth township, was appointed foreman of the grand jury by the Court. The several constables of the boroughs and townships made their quarterly returns as required by an act of assembly.

Verdicts were rendered on the following civil cases:

Agues Porter vs. Wm. B. Mingle, Adm'r of etc.; verdict for plaintiff for $430.93.

Isaac Frain vs. C. M. Bower, Adm'r of etc.; verdict in favor of plaintiff for $599.58.

Rebecca Sparr vs. John Riter, Ex'r of etc.; verdict for plaintiff for $460.00.

The following civil cases were settled by agreement of parties:

W. B. Musser vs. F. W. Confer. Harry McKinley vs. Robert McCalmont, et. al. Blank & Gottshall vs. T. Hosterman.

The greater part of the afternoon session was occupied by the trial of the case of Com. vs. Daniel Robb; charge obstructing a public highway; prosecutor David Robb. The question at issue was of a trivial nature, but owing to ill feelings it has developed into a neighborhood fight. Cases of this kind are rather an expensive luxury to the tax payers of Centre county, and there should be some manner of preventing the venting of personal spite at the expense of the people. Col. Reeder made the argument for the defendant, while Clement Dale, Esq., closed for the Com. Verdict not guilty; defendant to pay two-thirds of the costs and prosecutor one-third.

Com. vs. W. M. Johnstonbaugh, charge, larceny. Defendant plead guilty; sentence, two years and three months in the Western penitentiary. The defendant in this case was one of the persons who broke into Krumrine's store at State College early last fall, and is an old offender.

Com. vs. James Murray; prosecutrix Lizzie Murray; charge incest, felonious assault, adultery. Verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. James Murray, prosecutrix Lizzie Murray; charge, assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty to first count, nol. pros. to second count. Sentence, $10.00 fine and thirty days in jail.

Com. vs. James Quiggle and Squire; charge cutting timber trees; prosecutor, Lehigh Valley Coal Company. The district attorney was assisted in the prosecution by Orvis, Bower & Orvis while the defendants were represented by Hon. A. O. Furst and W. E. Gray, Esq. The entire afternoon was occupied by the evidence in this case, with the exception of a few short arguments on questions of law. After the close of the evidence Court was adjourned until seven o'clock when the argument before the jury was made, Hon. A. O. Furst for the defendant and E. L. Orvis, Esq., for the Com.

Com. vs. Oscar Veihdorfer, charge, stealing cattle; prosecutor Geo. Katchick. There were several boys in and around Snow Shoe, who made a practice of killing and selling cattle which were being pastured in the woods. At November session, 1899, three of these boys were convicted and sentenced on this same charge, but the defendant Oscar Veihcorfer left the country before any arrests were made. Some time during this summer the defendant returned home when he was arrested, and is now brought for trial.

Bills were ignored in the following cases: Com. vs. D. G. Barr, charge fornication; prosecutor H. S. Springer, to pay the costs. Com. vs. Chester A. Stalker, charge assault and battery; prosecutor Mary Stalker to pay the costs. Com. vs. Geo. W. Barner, charge larceny; prosecutor Samuel Bruss; county to pay costs.

Com. vs. James Williams, charge, larceny from the person; prosecutrix Elizabeth Bartley, county to pay costs.

Com. vs. Martin Hoyses, charge assault and battery; prosecutor Wm. T. Powell to pay costs.

Com. vs. Fred Croyle, charge assault and battery; settled before it was reached for trial.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Walker, charge larceny, prosecutor Lizzie Emenhizer. October 4 the defendant is said to have killed two turkeys belonging to Mrs. Emenhizer. Verdict, guilty, cost and thirty days in jail.

Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Everett; charge assault and battery. Prosecutor George Stover, president of the Coburn water company. After the water company had filed bonds to cover any damage done to the Everett property they attempted to lay their pipes, when Mrs. Everett assaulted the men in the ditch with stones and clubs. Verdict, guilty, costs. Sentence suspended.

The Keenan-Hobbins murder case is up for trial at this writing. The case needs no recital. Attorneys for prosecution are District Attorney Spangler and J. C. Meyer, Esq., defendant, Messrs. Walker and Gray.

Skimming Station.

D. H. Meyers moved to Tusseyville and Monday will put the skimming station at that place into operation for the Howard Creamery company.

Bruce Goodhart is home from Clarno, Wisconsin.

Enoch Hugg, of Milesburg, purchased the Swan hotel in Philipsburg, and will take charge of it at once.

The Susquehanna University at Selinsgrove was recently paid the bequest of $20,000 made by Samuel Seebert, of Hagerstown, Md.

The plant of the Bellefonte Iron and Nail Company, which has been idle since 1890, was sold at assignee's sale to Joseph G. Hitner & Co., of Philadelphia, for $6375.

DEATHS THROUGHOUT CENTRE.

Brief Sketches of Departed Friends. Who They Were and When They Died.

ABRAM SNYDER.

Abram Snyder, of Northwood, formerly a resident of Bellefonte, died at his home Thursday of last week, at the advanced age of ninety years and three months.

JEREMIAH HOY.

Miles township lost one of its most respected citizens in the death of Jeremiah Hoy, which occurred recently. The interment was made at Yearick's church. The deceased was aged over seventy-one years. A few years ago he was stricken with paralysis which greatly hastened his death. Mrs. Edward Dunkle, of Gregg township, a daughter, and two sons, Jeremiah, in the west, and William, living in Millheim, survive the deceased.

ANDREW HARTER.

The venerable And rew Harter died at his home four miles east of Bellefonte Sunday afternoon at 2 o' clock from infirmities incident to old age. He was a native of Centre county and was 77 years and 5 months old. He followed farming most of his days and was a sincere christian gentleman who enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him, says the Daily News. His first wife was Miss Eva Smith, she preceding him to the grave many years ago, leaving him with a family of 8 children. His second wife was Miss Susan Armagast, of Snyder county Pa., who survives him. By his second wife he had ten children making 18 in all, and all of whom are living.

The funeral took place Wednesday morning at 9:30 from his late residence.

The services were conducted by Rev. White of Pleasant Gap, and Rev. Bair. of Howard. Interment at Jacksonville.

JOHN YOUNG.

John Young died at the home of his sister, Mrs. John Horner, in Greens Valley, north of Centre Hall, Saturday of last week. The deceased's age was seventy-three years, eleven months, two days. The interment took place at Pleasant Gap, Rev. J. M. Rearick officiating.

HEAVY WEIGHT HOGS.

J. W. Stover, of Millheim in the Lead—700 Lbs.

A number of heavy weight hogs were slaughtered last week and the following weights were reported to this office. J. W. Stover, general merchant at Millheim, takes the lead, having killed a 700 lb. hog. D. L. Zerby, connected with the Millheim bank, comes second, and Oscar Stover, of Boalsburg, third. Something very nice had been put in type about the Boalsburg Stover, but the report from the other end of Penns Valley spoiled it all. The figures are there.

	Weight lbs.	
Millheim, J. W. Stover	700,	640
" D. L. Zerby	628	579
Boalsburg, Oscar Stover	575	450
" Henry Frederick	408	400
" Elmer Houtz		400

The Supplement.

The supplement that will appear weekly in the Centre Reporter until the end of 1900 should and will be carefully read by every Reporter reader. The business man who advertises is in business to do business; up to the times in advertising means up to the times in business. The following firms are given in evidence:

F. P. Blair, jeweler, Bellefonte.

Montgomery & Co., gents furnishing goods, Bellefonte.

Sechler & Co., grocers, Bellefonte.

C. P. Long, general merchant, Spring Mills.

Meyer & Musser, general merchants, Centre Hall.

F. A. Carson, general merchant, Potters Mills.

Wilbur A. Henney, general blacksmithing and carriage builder, Centre Hall.

O. T. Corman, general merchant and produce dealer, Spring Mills.

Leiberman's Cash Clothing Store, Bellefonte.

J. F. Smith, general merchandise, Centre Hall.

John Smith & Bros., furniture dealers, Spring Mills.

G. W. Bushman, jeweler, Centre Hall.

Mallory & Taylor, photographers, Bellefonte.

Garman's store, drygoods and fancy goods, Bellefonte.

J. T. Lee, wagon and carriage builder and repair shop, Centre Hall.

Senator Davis Dead.

U. S. Senator Davis, of Missouri, died at his home in St. Paul Tuesday evening. He was three times elected to the senate and was previously elected governor of Missouri.

The Centre Reporter one dollar.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

E. C. Nearhood will have sale Saturday, Dec. 8.

William Farner, of Colyer, was a caller Wednesday.

Will H. Keller is back from Munson Station and will remain for a while.

George S. Weaver writes from Spring Mills that he killed four porkers which dressed 1,567 pounds.

Miss Emily Alexander was home from Tyrone on Sunday. Her friend, Miss Bertha Scott, of Tyrone, accompanied her.

Frank Royer, of Potters Mills, in a one day hunt killed a fine doe in the Seven Mountains, which dressed over one hundred pounds.

Hon. John Montelius, of Piper City, Illinois, is the guest of the Wolfs. He and Mrs. Anna Wolf are at present in Mifflinburg.

W. J. Carlin, Esq., of Rebersburg, when sending a remittance for the Reporter, complemented it highly and almost made its editor vain.

Mrs. Alexander, wife of Dr. H. S. Alexander, of Potters Mills, spent several days in Pine Grove Mills, with her brother who is seriously ill.

George F. Stover, of Earlystown, called Wednesday. Mr. Stover is one of the few men who learned that contentment is the first step to happiness.

Albert Colvin, a former parishioner of Rev. W. H. Schuyler, now a member of the Freshman class of State College, is spending a few deys at the Presbyterian Manse.

John Koch, of Mason county, Ill., is east on a visit to friends and relatives. Mr. Koch is a nephew of George W. Koch, of this place and went west thirty-two years ago. This is his first visit east.

Prof. John D. Meyer, principal of the Bellefonte High School, will attend a meeting of the Association of College Preparatory Schools, at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Friday.

Charles Bitner, son of Samuel Bitner, of Potters Mills, Monday left for Illinois, where he will remain for an indefinite period. Mr. Bitner had been in Illinois before and is returning to the old place.

Miss Alda Sankey and Master John Odenkirk found time to watch the process of printing the other day. Printing was a mystery to the youth at first, but his close observation threw light on the matter.

J. A. Sweetwood, of Centre Hill, is employed a good part of his time stripping doors and windows. After Mr. Sweetwood gets through with the work of fitting up your doors you will have saved a great coal bill.

A heavy thunder shower passed over the valley early Friday morning. Although near the end of November, the lightning flashed with a vividness that was frightful. Early Thursday evening lightning played in the north and thunder could be heard rolling in the distance.

Messrs. M. J. Decker and M. P. Musser, both of near Centre Hall, were two gentlemen who called on the Reporter during the absence of the writer. Both these gentlemen are farmers and both these farmers are gentlemen, and just the kind of men who are always welcomed to the Reporter office on all occasions.

David Krape, who stays with his son-in-law, Edwin Stump, at Aaronsburg, and who has for a long time been demented, was still able to walk around the house and yard, has finally grown so much worse that he is confined to his bed with no prospects of ever being able to be about again, though at times he sits up in bed.

A party of Pittsburgers are in the Seven Mountains looking for deer, having been fooled here by the foolish reports sent to the Philadelphia papers by Bellefonte's foolish correspondent, who made it appear deer were so plenty in the Seven Mountains that any jack could get a half dozen of them by simply propping himself against a tree and firing a gun at random.

Henry Jordan and S. C. Jordan, of Illinois, are east looking over their old home surroundings near Tusseyville. These young men went west with their father, John Jordan, in 1878, and in due time married western ladies and engaged in farming, in which pursuit they are engaged at this time, the former living at McConnel and the latter at Lena. They report crops good, and prices on hogs and cattle fair. Henry Jordan brought his wife with him to show her the make-up of the best valley in Pennsylvania. Samuel and Franklin are also sons of John Jordan, who are living at McConnel and Lena, respectively, and doing well on the farm.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Commissioner of the Interior for Porto Rico reports that the chief need of the island is good roads.

Gen. Theo. F. Brown, a G. A. R. veteran with an honorable record, has been sentenced to six months in jail for a violation of the pension laws. He made contradictory affidavits regarding his support of a widow receiving a pension.

Leonard Day, a young Minneapolis millionaire, was stabbed to death in a drunken quarrel, and Frank H. Hamilton, the sporting reporter on a local newspaper, is accused of the deed.

Austin Hamilton, an aged hermit, in Chenango county, N. Y., died from the effects of torture inflicted by some unknown persons to force him to reveal the whereabouts of his money.

The British steamer Adler, which arrived at New York, reported that her master, Capt. W. Reid, had died of yellow fever and was buried at sea.

Philip Goodman, a lad of 15 years, was arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of attacking Mrs. Mueller with intent to rob her.

The Norfolk friends of Mrs. Maybrick are again stirring themselves to secure her release from the British prison.

The Buckhorn Portland Cement Company, at Mannheim, W. Va., has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

President McKinley was the guest of honor at the Founder's Day banquet of the Union League in Philadelphia.

Pearl Newman was convicted of murder in the first degree in Huntingdon, W. Va., and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

The United States monitor Nevada was christened at the Bath Iron Works, Me., Miss Annie C. Boutelle being the sponsor.

The steamer Governor Dingley ran into and sank the fishing schooner Minette near the Portland (Me.) Breakwater.

Edward C. Bruce, of Winchester, Va., a prominent antebellum editor of Virginia, died at the age of 75 years.

Vincent Cody, who had served 33 years of a life term, was pardoned by Governor Roosevelt.

John Auker and William Bradley, two youths, were whipped at Newcastle Jail for larceny.

Floods are reported at various points along the Little River in Kentucky.

W. F. Mellick, the cattle king of the Snake country, Idaho, became a raving lunatic from the effects of a sandbagging administered in Chicago by robbers.

Judge Heisley in Freehold, N. J., quashed the two remaining indictments against Rev. Dr. Henry M. Wharton.

According to the census report the population of West Virginia has increased 25 per cent. since 1890.

The revenue bill prepared by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee provides for the abolition of the stamp tax upon telegrams, bank checks, express packages, warehouse receipts and insurance policies.

Captain W. M. Meredith, of Illinois, was appointed chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Frank Wilson, one of the accused in the divorce-mill conspiracy in New York, pleaded guilty of perjury and offered to turn state's evidence.

The Methodist Annual Conference passed a resolution forbidding preachers to ride on trains or street cars on Sunday. They may ride horseback.

The steamer Fife, a new vessel, was lost in the Straits of Belle Isle during a snow storm. The crew reached land after a rough experience.

John Daly, a lad of 15, was shot by Joseph E. Neamar, a bartender, in New York, who then committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid.

Frank Hindberg was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary for attempted assault in Newport News, Va., on the daughter of John Lenz.

Two old ladies—Violet J. Cooley and her niece, Jane Cott Cooley—were murdered in their home, near Charlotte, N. C., and their house looted.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Assistant Cashier Brown, who looted the German National Bank of Newport, Ky.

Minister Harris sailed from New York for Austro-Hungary to wind up his affairs there preparatory to resigning.

The long drouth in the mining regions of Pennsylvania has at last been broken.

Thomas Farley killed his wife and himself in their flat in New York.

The widow of the late Commodore Forrest died in Charlestown, W. Va.

Representative Hopkins, chairman of the Committee on Census, estimates that the increase in the membership of the new House under the new census will be between fifteen and twenty members.

The Chinese minister spoke before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, and explained the causes of ill-feeling of Chinamen toward foreigners.

At a meeting in St. Louis of representatives of commercial bodies, it was decided to memoralize Congress to modify the Interstate Commerce law.

Chicago Methodist ministers will ask President McKinley to recommend to Congress the enactment of legislation to prevent lynchings.

The House Ways and Means Committee took up the consideration of a reduction in war taxes.

Lieutenant Haeseler, of the navy, who was well known as an inventor, died in New York.

The hulk of the wrecked Maine will be removed from Havana harbor.

One case of heat prostration is reported in Pittsburg.

City Detective Jerry Shea, of Savannah, Ga., was shot and killed in that city by John J. Hart, in a quarrel over an actress with whom both men were infatuated.

Samuel Sheppard, convicted of wife murder, made a desperate attempt to escape while preparations were made to take him to the Penitentiary.

Hoke Bumbaugh and Daniel Ressler were placed under $500 bail on the charge of conspiring Isaac Michaels to marry the Widow Sprenkel.

A cat set fire to the furniture in the house of Charles Thompson, in Martinsburg, W. Va.

TORNADO KILLS MANY.

Severe Storm Sweeps Parts of Tennessee and Mississippi.

DOZEN TOWNS PARTLY DEVASTATED

Big Blow Was Also Felt in Other Sections of the Country, But the Worst Damage was Done in Tennessee and Mississippi, Where in Some Instances Entire Families Were Wiped Out of Existence.

Nashville, Tenn. (Special).—The latest reports received from the sections of Central and Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi which were swept by a tornado show that at least 65 persons were killed and over 76 injured.

Telegraphic communication with the region visited by the storm is interrupted, and it is feared that when full details are known the list of the dead will be lengthened.

The storm entered the State from Northern Mississippi and swept across in a northeasterly direction. Great damage is reported from the counties bordering on Mississippi and farther on Columbia, on Maury county, is the heaviest sufferer. Lavergne, Nolensville and Gallatin also felt the wind's force, the storm finally losing its force against the Cumberland mountain range.

Columbia's casualties number 25 dead and 50 injured.

The path of the storm was about 50 yards wide and was through the northwestern suburbs of the town. In its path everything is wrecked. Not even the iron and stone fence of the arsenal grounds is standing. The houses of Captain Aydelott, the Farrels and other large residences were demolished.

With the exception of these four houses the storm's path was through a section of the town populated chiefly by negroes and the poorer classes, and the houses were mere hovels. It is estimated that 150 of them were destroyed and a large number damaged. The suffering of the people made homeless and bereft of all their goods is pitiable.

Sixteen houses were destroyed. J. B. Hampton had $400 in money, which was blown away and only a part recovered.

At Lavergne, 16 miles south of this city on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road, the velocity of the wind was marvelous and from best reports lasted only about 20 seconds. In this short time about 35 dwellings were reduced to kindling wood. The loss of life is small compared with the miraculous escapes made. The wind made a swath about 200 yards wide through the middle of the town. The Lavergne High School and the depot, the two largest buildings, were laid flat on the ground. The loss of these two buildings is placed at $7000. The railroad lost four section houses also, each valued at $900.

Mr. Robertson's house, which was a very strong log structure, was in the middle of the path of the storm and was laid flat on the ground. He and his child had retired and Mrs. Robertson was sitting near the bed sewing. Beore she could warn her husband death had claimed him and the child. Mrs. Robertson's escape was marvelous. In almost every home there were several injured.

In Williamson county great damage was done, but the town of Franklin escaped with comparatively small loss.

Houses and timber in Sumner county also suffered considerably, but first reports sent out from Gallatin were exaggerated.

Great suffering is being experienced by those deprived of homes at Lavergne and Nolensville.

Columbia, Tenn. (Special).—The loss of life in the vicinity of Columbia was 25. Most of these were negroes, about 12 victims being white. The storm did not strike the town of Columbia proper, but swept over the district to the northwest of the place.

The cyclone lasted for about five minutes and its path extended about 1000 feet wide, which is clearly marked by the devastation wrought.

Immense damage was done to farms and hundreds of head of livestock were killed.

Considerable damage resulted at Martin's Mill and at Indian Creek.

Twenty houses at Dallas, Ala., near Huntsville, were demolished, but no lives were lost.

Near Franklin, Tenn., the residence of Abel Little was destroyed. Mr. Little and Mrs. M. Hughes were badly hurt.

At Boxley's, Tenn., a storehouse was destroyed and three negroes were killed.

SENT TO CAPTURE AGUINALDO.

Mixed Expedition of Filipinos and Americans to Northern Luzon.

Manila (By cable).—Gen. Macabolos, the former Filipino chief, is prepared to start in pursuit of Aguinaldo with one hundred picked natives, supported by American troops. Other ex-rebel Filipinos will be used in campaigning in the country. Their offers have not been formally made yet, but they are ready if the authorities will accept their services.

Aguinaldo, it is supposed, is in northern Luzon, according to statements made by ex-rebel leaders now in Manila, confirmed from other sources.

Aglipay, a renegade native priest, long an insurgent leader in northern Luzon, has written to friends in Manila, asking for election news, and requesting to be informed whether a decision has been reached concerning the relations between church and state and the disposition of church properties. The replies sent him contain the inormation that church and state will be separated, and that entire religious freedom will be allowed.

Thunder Storm in Chicago.

Chicago (Special).—Glaring flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder, sights and sounds general peculiar to midsummer in Chicago, accompanied the storm that burst upon the city shortly before midnight. Rain fell in deluging quantities and the elements displayed all the characteristics of a summer thunderstorm. Telegraph and telephone wires were affected by the electricity in the atmosphere. The streets in some sections of the city ran like rivers. There was enough wind on the lake to endanger the safety of light craft.

TRADE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Reviews by Dun & Co. and Bradstreet's Show Marked Steadiness in the List of Quotations.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "With reasonable promptness business is recovering both activity and tone, and fortunately without the sharp rise in general prices which was seen in the Spring and which was followed by a sudden and serious transition to a more natural range. Manufactured goods are rising in response to a better demand from distributing sources. The ordinary measures of business reflect increasing operations at all points, but the textile markets are at the point of least response to the improved undertone of trade.

"Recital of conditions in the iron and steel market has become a monotonous repetition. Each week there is the same record of activity, so generally distributed that everything from the raw material to the finished product enjoys a share. There is also the same freedom from speculative accumulation in anticipation of fancy prices that has been for weeks the most encouraging feature. Railroad companies compete for rolling stock. Export, orders in some lines are filled with difficulty, owing to the unusual domestic demand for all forms of iron and steel products; but in no quarter is there any unreasonable inflation of prices such as was seen during the meteoric ascent last year.

"Two factors militate strongly against the activity and strength in wool and woolens. Mild weather has been the chief adverse influence, reducing sales far below a normal volume in this vicinity, while liquidation of embarrassed concerns threatens to throw a considerable quantity on the market at forced sales.

"Failures for the week were 238 in the United States, against 191 last year, and twenty-nine in Canada, against twenty-two last year.

"Bradstreets" says:

"Unsettled weather conditions have operated to curtail retail and jobbing distribution this week, and imparted a quieter tone to several lines indirectly associated therewith.

"In marine shipping circles a distinct improvement is reported since the first week of November. While the volume of business in pig iron is still large, it does not apparently come up to that of last week or the week previous. No disappointment, is, however, felt at this, more particularly as quotations have again been marked up. Reports of preparations to resume come from many places for some time idle, and a sample instance is the report that every furnace in the Chicago field will be at work next week. Reports from Pittsburg are that demand for steel billets is still backward, not so much because of the price demanded, $19.50, but because of its being fixed by the pool at that rate. Foundry pig is, however, active and tending higher. What the market for cruder forms lacks in the way of activity, however, is made up for by the immense demand for finished products, which is reported in excess of all records for this period.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,827,296 bushels against 4,062,020 last week; 3,688,677 in the corresponding week of 1899; 5,824,766 in 1898; 5,465,153 in 1897, and 3,753,696 in 1896. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 75,301,387 bushels against 85,468,542 last season and 89,124,083 in 1898-99.

"Corn exports for the week aggregate 5,235,568 against 3,976,914 last week, 4,149,523 in this week a year ago; 3,993,846 in 1898; 2,869,705 in 1897, and 2,920,802 in 1896. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 69,880,561 bushels against 92,170,489 last season and 60,822,762 in 1898-99.

WARSHIP SENT TO TURKEY.

May Enforce the Demand of the United States for Indemnity for the Outrages in Armenia.

Washington (Special).—Orders of a significant character in connection with the fruitless attempts of the United States to secure payment of the $90,000 demanded of Turkey for the destruction of the American property in the Armenian troubles were issued by the Navy Department. A telegram was sent to Naples, to be delivered to Capt. C. M. Chester of the battleship Kentucky on his arrival there, directing that the Kentucky touch at Smyrna, Turkey. Beyond this fact no information concerning Capt. Chester's instructions is obtainable. Smyrna was not on the original itinerary of the Kentucky. Since the controversy with the Turkish Government over the Armenian claim became acute, American warships, proceeding to and from the Philippines, have by specific directions carefully avoided Turkish ports. The important bearing on the indemnity question of the orders to the most powerful vessel of the American Navy to stop at Smyrna at this time cannot therefore be overlooked.

Freight Trains Wrecked and Burned.

Savannah, Ga. (Special). — Two freight trains on the Plant System collided thirteen miles out of this city and William Smith, colored, of Savannah, was killed. Engineers Dell and Broome and their colored firemen jumped and were severely injured. The wreck took fire and was burned. The trains were laden with cotton, turpentine and rosin.

Five Washed Overboard and Lost.

Detroit (Special).—A special from Newberry, Mich., says:

Word has been received here by D. N. McLeod, lumberman, that one of his scows, used in transporting freight from Sault Ste. Marie to Deer Park, where he has a number of lumber camps, was caught in a storm on Lake Superior, off Deer Park, and five of the six men on board were washed overboard and drowned.

Student Falls 110 Feet.

Princeton, N. J. (Special).—While attempting to climb an iron ladder running up the side of the high water tower on Mercer Heights, just outside of Princeton, Leonard M. Nash, of Bradford, Pa., a student here, lost his hold and fell about 110 feet. He was instantly killed.

Captain McCalla on Trial.

Manila (By cable).—Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, of the United States cruiser Newark, is undergoing trial by courtmartial convened by Admiral Remey.

CONGER MAY BE RECALLED

Secretary Hay Suggests New Conference at The Hague or Washington.

NEGOTIATIONS AT PEKIN A FAILURE

A Note to that Effect Sent to the European Powers--Mr. Conger's Apparent Persistence in an Attitude Toward the Chinese Government Which His Government Refuses to Indorse--Trying to Goad China Into War.

Washington (Special). — President McKinley is reluctantly coming to the conclusion that Minister Conger must be recalled from Pekin, unless there is a very decided change in his conduct of the peace negotiations in China. This step if finally decided upon will have been made unavoidable by the American Minister's persistence in an attitude toward the Chinese government which his government has emphatically refused to indorse, and by his consistent acquiescence in the unreasonable demands made by the foreign ministers in Pekin for the execution of a number of high Chinese officials. Great Britain has already relieved its minister in Pekin, and it is announced that the present Japanese Minister to China has been succeeded by his colleague at St. Petersburg. Both these countries have recognized that the diplomatic usefulness of their representatives in China has been impaired by the awful sufferings they underwent while besieged during the Boxers' insurrection. It is understood that President McKinley will shortly extend to Minister Conger a warm invitation to visit him at Washington, in order that the present situation in Pekin may be fully discussed, without the delay and the secrecy made necessary by the slow communication of mail and wire. Mr. Conger will be asked to remain in Washington for some time in order that both the President and the Secretary of State may have the full benefit of his counsel and his experience based on his knowledge of the conditions, not only in Pekin, but throughout the entire Chinese Empire.

This government would prefer that the powers agree among themselves to conduct the future negotiations either in Washington or some capital in Europe, and the change of the seat of negotiations be accompanied by the appointment of new representatives from all the countries. This plan was favored by the Department of State immediately after the ministers were saved last August, and it had been practically decided that Mr. Seth Low, of New York, and General J. H. Wilson, of General Chaffee's staff, together with Mr. Conger, should represent the United States. It was the opposition of Germany to this plan that prevented its adoption, and the secret of the Emperor's objection has since become very plain in the course pursued by General von Waldersee, who is apparently determined to goad China into war. The work of the ministers in Pekin has been an entire failure, and the government believes that it will be wiser for the commissioners who attend the conference to ignore all that has been done in Pekin, and begin fresh negotiations, without reference to any demands that have been made heretofore.

LANDSLIDE AT THE MINES.

Many Frame Houses Were Torn Away, But No Lives Were Lost.

Parkersburg, W. Va. (Special).—Five large soft coal mines north of Clarksburg were badly damaged by an enormous landslide. No lives were lost, owing to the fact that the miners had not yet entered the workings, but several frame dwellings were torn from their foundations. The slide came from the hillside overlooking the entrances to the mines. Thousands of tons of rock and dirt, loosened probably by recent rains, slid down the steep hill, destroying the buildings around the shafts and rolling into the valley, where the channel of a large stream was filled. The course of the water was changed, and the hillside now has the appearance of an undeveloped piece of land. The shafts of the mines were filled with dirt.

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

Will Be Held at New Orleans and Discuss Various Live Topics.

New Orleans, La. (Special).—The arrangements for the Southern Industrial Convention, which will open in this city next week, are completed, and the attendance, judging from the enrolled delegates already reported, will be the largest of any gathering for a similar purpose ever held in America. The list of subjects that will come before the convention covers almost every interest of the South, and these will be discussed by some of the ablest men in the nation. There are 25 different States represented among the enrolled delegates.

Fled to Escape Arrest.

Middlesboro, Ky. (Special).—It is reported that John Powers and Berry Howard, under indictment for the assassination of William Goebel, have left the mountains where they sought refuge from arrest. Powers was at Harlan and Howard in the mountains of Bell county, both places being 20 miles from any railroad.

The men, it is said, left two days ago accompanied by several mountaineers and started through the mountains for West Virginia.

Famous Woman Spy Dead.

Detroit (Special). — Mrs. Hiram Hinsdale, who distinguished herself by her heroism during the Civil War and who rendered valuable service to the government as a spy, is dead at St. Mary's Hospital, at the age of 94.

Fatal "Side Swipe."

Savannah, Ga. (Special). — The northern fast mail train on the Plant System collided with a freight at a siding at Green Pond, S. C. It was what is called in railway circles a "side-swipe." The freight was partially in the siding when the mail train struck it. Engineer T. N. Jones, of the mail train, was killed, and his fireman, Thomas Lester, was seriously injured. A number of the freight cars were wrecked.

The 400 striking miners at the Maltby colliery of the Lehigh Valley Company returned to work.

TWENTY-SIX PERSONS PERISH.

Steamer St. Olaf Goes Down With Crew and Passengers--Not One Person Is Saved.

Quebec (Special).—News reached here that the steamer St. Olaf, which has been coasting between this port and Point of Aux Esquimaux, in the lower St. Lawrence, for the last two years, had become a total wreck off Seven Islands, and that her crew and passengers were lost.

As soon as the news of the wreck reached Seven Islands a searching party went out to attempt to rescue any of the shipwrecked people, but this was impossible, as everyone aboard the vessels seems to have been lost.

Captain Lemaistre, in command of the steamer, and several of his officers and crew, belonged to this city. The first dispatch from Seven Islands brought but meagre news, and it was only late in the afternoon that A. Frazer & Co., owners of the steamer, were informed of the extent of the disaster.

The St. Olaf was an iron steamer of 305 tons, and was built on the Clyde at Port Glasgow in 1882. She was valued at about $40,000 and insured for about $20,000.

Before coming to this port she ran between Pictou and Magdalen Islands, and was chartered by Frazer & Co., to replace the steamship Otter, wrecked on her last trip to Quebec two years ago. The St. Olaf left here on Sunday morning last on her last trip to Esquimaux Point, carrying Government mails, passengers and a large cargo.

All apparently went well on the way down, and the steamer left immediately on her return trip to this port. The last news heard of the St. Olaf was that she had left Sheldrake, and shortly after this the signal station dispatches reported rough weather, with gales of wind and snow, and it is supposed that during one of these gales the St. Olaf ran ashore on one of the rocks at the entrance of the Seven Islands, as the dispatch states that she was wrecked on Boule Island.

Captain Lemaistre was well and favorably known as a careful and skillful coast navigator and had been a resident of this city for some years.

News has been received here that the St. Olaf is lying on the rock, and at low tide two feet of her hull can be seen out of water. The residents of Seven Islands are searching the shores for bodies. The place where the steamer was wrecked is about seven miles off Seven Islands and about 300 miles from this port.

Lynching Feared in Texas.

Austin, Texas (Special).—The people of San Saba county are greatly excited over the murder of Dr. N. Burleson, one of the prominent citizens of that section.

T. J. Reeves, who committed the crime, is confined in jail at San Saba. There is strong talk of lynching, and as the jail is insecure, the mob would have little difficulty in carrying out its plans.

Dr. Burleson was sitting in his office when Reeves entered and shot him without a word. He was pursued and captured.

Ministers Weakening.

London (By cable).—A dispatch to the Times from Pekin, dated November 15, says that the Ministers are weakening regarding their demand for the infliction of the death penalty on the Princes and high officials guilty of complicity in the Boxer movement. They have reduced their proposal to the severest punishment provided for by Chinese law, forgetting that the Princes are beyond the reach of the Chinese common law.

100 More Galveston Storm Victims.

Galveston, Tex. (Special).—The United States surveying corps found over 100 dead bodies in a swamp just west of the city on the island, where they had been deposited by the storm of September 8. The unburied dead were in an out of the way place, near the county road, and had not been discovered by the burying parties sent out after the storm.

Tramp's Turn Next.

Washington (Special).—The Industrial Commission has appointed Prof. John R. Commons of the Bureau of Economic Research, New York city, as an expert to investigate the effect of immigration and the problem of the unemployed, especially with a view to the study of the tramp question.

Tragedy in West Virginia.

Cumberland (Special). — Information reached here of the shooting of J. H. Madigan, an official of the Ferguson Construction Company, building the Greenbrier railroad, by C. J. McGinty, paymaster of the company, at Huttonsville, near Elkins, W. Va.

Treasurer Gone With $25,000.

Chicago (Special).—Robert J. Stell, secretary-treasurer of the Monadnock Loan and Investment Company, has disappeared. It is said his books show a shortage of $25,000.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Boers continue to cut the railways in South Africa.

Lord Rosebery was installed as lord rector of Glasgow University.

The Reichtag will soon take steps to encourage Boer emigration to the German possessions.

Opposition members of the Spanish Parliament are preparing to make bitter attacks upon the government.

The German Bark Vidar, from Newport News, Va., is reported to have foundered at sea. No lives were lost.

At a conclave of the bishops and archbishops of the Church of England it was decided not to prosecute the ritualists, and thus another threatened crisis in the history of the Church of England is averted.

Mail advices from Tien Tsin, China, state that there has been considerable friction between the American and the French soldiers.

The theory is advanced in St. Petersburg that the Czar contracted fever from eating quail or drinking diseased milk. Rumors that the Czar is en epileptic are denied.

A Chinese imperial edict sentencing Prince Tuan to imprisonment for life means that his son, the heir-apparent, can never be emperor. Prince Chwang is also sentenced to life imprisonment, and other leading Chinese dignitaries are severely punished.

BOERS WILL NEVER YIELD

Only With Death of Last Man, Woman and Child Can Struggle End.

KRUGER'S SOLEMN DECLARATION.

Ex-President Tells Citizens of Marsailles that Complete Extermination Alone Will Terminate the South African War--Impressive Reception of the Distinguished Visitor at the Mediterranean Port.

Marseilles (By cable).—Paul Kruger, former President of the South African Republic, arrived here.

Mr. Kruger cannot but be elated at the warmth of his reception by the people of Marseilles. He may be said to have been borne on an irresistible wave of enthusiasm from the landing-stage to his hotel. The broad streets and boulevards through which the route lay presented a perfect sea of human beings, all attracted by the unanimous desire to welcome the aged Boer statesman.

From the moment the white, 12-oared barge left the side of the Gelderland with Mr. Kruger, who appeared to be in good health, sitting in her stern, surrounded by the Boer representatives, including Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, a storm of cheering broke and never ceased until Mr. Kruger entered his hotel. Even then, a vast concourse of people remained in front of the building until Mr. Kruger appeared on the balcony, where he had to remain for some time, uncovered, acknowledging the acclamations of his thousands of admirers, who continued cheering until they were hoarse with shouting.

Replying to the addresses of welcome of the presidents of the Paris and Marseilles committees, Mr. Kruger spoke in Dutch and in a low voice, accompanying his words with energetic movements of his hat, which he held in his right hand. After thanking the committees for the warmth of the reception accorded him and expressing gratitude for the sympathy he had received from the French Government, he spoke of the war as terrible and barbarously conducted by the British. He said:

"I have fought with savages, but the present war is even worse. We will never surrender. We are determined to fight to the last extremity, and if the republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State lose their independence it will be because they have lost every man, woman and child."

This declaration dispelled at once any impression that he intends to accept any compromise from the British Government. His announcement was greeted with a roar of cheers and cries of "Vive Kruger!" "Vive les Boers!" "Vive la Liberte!"

BANK ROBBER CHIEF CONFESSES.

James B. Dunlap Admits Looting Wellington Concern.

Chicago (Special).—James B. Dunlap, the leader of several bands of bank burglars, one of which robbed the Northampton, Mass., bank of $1,000,000, has confessed at Watseka, Ill., to looting the the Pates Bank, at Wellington, Ill., on March 23 last. He has been in jail in Watseka ever since last April, when he was captured in Chicago, but denied his guilt. Finally, however, he pleaded guilty, and Judge Hilscher sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment, the extreme limit for robbery.

James B. Dunlap, known for many years as the king of bank robbers, was arrested in Chicago on March 24 last by central station detectives. He was found living in luxurious apartments in Wabash avenue, near Twenty-third street, and was arrested on his return from looting the Pates Bank at Wellington, Ill. In his possession were his tools and supplies for safe-blowing.

Down With 60,000 Tons of Ore.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—A section of the Minnesota ore docks, situated on Blackwell Canal, in this harbor, collapsed under the weight of 60,000 tons of ore. Two boys were killed and one man was badly injured.

The property loss is estimated at $150,000. The crash came without warning, 300 feet of the dock disappearing beneath the surface of the water, the top of the great pile of ore, which had stood twenty-five feet high on the dock, just showing above the water. The ore is owned by Pickands Mather & Co., of Cleveland. The dock was recently rebuilt and fitted with the latest and most expensive machinery.

Engineer Killed and Five Persons Hurt.

Zanesville, Ohio (Special).—A passenger train on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, ran into an open switch here, badly wrecking the engine. The engineer, John Somers, of this city, jumped, but fell under the wheels and was killed. Four trainmen were hurt by jumping, and Mrs. Sarah Schaing, of Louisville, Ky., was thrown over a seat and badly bruised.

More Riots Reported.

Canton (By cable).—Refugees who have arrived here report that anti-Christian riots have broken out in the Province of Kiang-Si.

The non-Christians are wearing badges, and all persons not so decorated are in danger of death.

The Viceroy of the province has appointed a deputy to settle the disturbance, and French gunboats will accompany the latter with the view of enforcing his orders.

Feud Ends in Tragedy.

Cheyenne, Wyo. (Special).—John and Albert Alderice and Tobias Borner, cowboys, fought a duel in the mountains near Otto, Wyo. Three horses were killed and the Alderice brothers were seriously injured. John received a ball in each arm and Albert was shot in the stomach. The two families have been at war for some time. Further trouble may ensue.

FIELD OF LABOR.

There are 3500 union barbers.

Japan claims 3000 union printers.

Japan has 2000 newspapers; Russia, 800.

Chicago has an automobile drivers' union.

Chicago's 1400 union post-office clerks will join the Federation of Labor.

Paris trademarks are placed on New York sweat shop work.

Greek and Egyptian cigarette makers of New York organized.

HAIR

WEALTH

Wealth of hair is wealth indeed, especially to a woman. Every other physical attraction is secondary to it. We have a book we will gladly send you that tells just how to care for the hair.

If your hair is too thin or losing its luster, get—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Growth becomes vigorous and all dandruff is removed.

It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Retain your youth; don't look old before your time.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I have used your Hair Vigor now for about 25 years and I have found it splendid and satisfactory in every way. I believe I have recommended this Hair Vigor to hundreds of my friends, and they all tell the same story. If anybody wants the best kind of a Hair Vigor I shall certainly recommend to them just as strongly as I can that they get a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor."
Mrs. N. E. HAMILTON,
Nov. 28, 1898. Norwich, N. Y.

Write the Doctor.

If you don't obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address,
DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a cough or cold at once. Conquers croup, bronchitis, grippe and consumption. 25c.

In the United Kingdom an income of £170 per annum will pay this year 10s. tax; before Sir William Harcourt rearranged matters it would have paid £2 10s.

Nearly all the strawberry vines in Sanilac county, Mich., are bearing a second crop of luscious berries.

Apples and several other Australian fruits are exported packed in the shredded bark of the tea tree.

Immigration returns show that 24,000 people settled in Canada in the past six months.

There are 300,000 French-Canadians, of whom 25,000 are voters, in Massachusetts.

Influenza is playing havoc with the Indians on the west coast of Alaska.

COME AND GO

In many forms

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Lumbago
Sciatica

make up a large part of human suffering. They come suddenly, but they go promptly by the use of

St. Jacobs Oil

which is a certain sure cure.

Speedy, Prompt and Sure.

Acts quicker, never gripes and obtains better results than any laxative known.
Its action is marvelous, its effect immediate.
No remedy will cure constipation and biliousness so quickly and with absolutely no discomfort as

Hunyadi János

Average Dose: One-half glassful on arising in the morning. Every druggist and general wholesale grocer in the world sells it.

ASK for the full name, "Hunyadi János." | BLUE Label with Red Centre Panel.

Sole Importer: Firm of ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, 130 Fulton St., N. Y.

WINCHESTER
GUN CATALOGUE FREE
Tells all about Winchester Rifles, Shotguns, and Ammunition
Send name and address on a postal now. Don't delay if you are interested.
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
180 WINCHESTER AVENUE . . . . NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

Men Who Travel Much Prone to Suffer from This Disease.

This distressing affection, known also as Tabes dorsalis, is a disease of the spinal cord occurring usually in middle life, between thirty and fifty years of age, but sometimes in children as young as ten or twelve years. It is believed to be due primarily to some constitutional trouble, but is brought on often by exposure to changes of weather, by physical or mental overwork, and by whatever depresses the general health. It is said that railroad men and others who travel much are prone to suffer from this disease. Men are affected more often than women. The first sign of the disease is usually a numbness of the feet and an uncertainty in walking, especially in the dark. The patient feels constantly fatigued, without apparent reason, and sometimes slight attacks of dizziness are complained of. The difficulty in walking gradually increases, and then an awkwardness in the use of the hands is noticed. This becomes very apparent if the patient is made to shut his eyes and try to touch the end of the nose with the index finger. A well person can usually place the finger on or very near the nose, but one suffering from locomotor ataxia is as likely to touch the eye or the chin. There is also frequently a feeling of constriction about the waist, as if a cord were tightly tied around the body. Sharp, darting pains may be felt in the legs, and sometimes there is severe pain in the stomach, perhaps with vomiting. Not uncommonly there is irregular action of the bowels and bladder. The eyes are often affected, the sight gradually growing dim, or double vision being present, and occasionally there is deafness as well. Painless swelling and deformity of one or more joints may occur, and sometimes the bones become so brittle that they break very easily, as in a simple fall. A rare symptom is an ulcer on the sole of the foot, which it is difficult or impossible to heal. Locomotor ataxia is a very slowly progressive disease, lasting sometimes for many years, and seldom in itself a cause of death. When treatment is begun in the very early stages, it is believed that the disease may possibly be cured but later the most that can be done is to delay its progress and relieve the most distressing symptoms.—Youths' Companion.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Bootblacks may not do business in Boston on Sunday.

Carter's Ink

is used by millions, which is a sure proof of its quality. Send for free booklet, "Inklings." Address Carter's Ink Co., Boston, Mass.

Chicago woman bookkeepers will demand the eight-hour day.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

LUCKY PREACHER

Makes a Fortune in Mining Stocks and Pays Off Church Mortgage.

Shrewd investment in Arizona mining properties has raised Rev. Larkin A. Rockwell, pastor of the West Pullman M. E. church, from his position as a struggling minister on a small salary to a man of affluence. Several years ago he began buying stock in the Azurite, Twine Beauties and other old mines in Arizona. His investments turned out so profitably that a short time ago he was able to announce to his congregation that he himself would pay off the mortgage of $2,500 which rested over the little church where he presided as pastor. At the same time he resigned his salary, as he said his own income was adequate for the support of his family. Rev. Mr. Rockwell was formerly pastor of the Second Methodist church at Englewood. When he accepted the call to West Pullman he found that church incumbered by a mortgage and the congregation hardly more than able to keep up the interest. The mining investments of Mr. Rockwell are reputed to have made him worth $500,000. He is at present in Arizona looking after his investments. He has in view other charitable dispensations on his return. —Chicago Times-Herald.

Diamond King of South Africa.

Alfred Beit, the diamond king, of South Africa, is only forty-six years old. His whole fortune, estimated at $200,000,000, was made in twenty-five years.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

One Queen's Rings—Smart Girl Known by Her Walk—The "Slip" for Sofa Cushions—Colored Lingerie Once More—Physical Culture Important, Etc., Etc

One Queen's Rings.

Maria Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, is the happy possessor of 200 rings, all of a style befitting a queen. She manages to wear them all by changing the rings on her hands some half dozen times daily and with every change of costume, wearing as many at one time as her two hands can comfortably and conveniently hold

New Buckles.

Some of the new buckles for millinery use are rather plain as to general outline, though frequently prettily chased with floral designs. Sometimes they present two ornate rings, intended to encircle the base of knots of velvet, and joined together with a metal bar. Dead gold ornaments are effective and dressy looking on red, as well as on most dark and medium tones, while they form a welcome relief to the heaviness and monotony of black.

Smart Girl Known by Her Walk.

You can distinguish the smart girl by her walk. Have you never seen a woman who stands with one hip higher than the other? Such women walk like jointed dolls; first one hip goes up and then goes down—a regular see-saw movement of the body from the hips down. The smart girl always keeps her body in the centre, and the line from the forehead runs down as though it were a plumb line. The upper part of her body goes first, never the lower.

The Fashionable Colors.

Green is undoubtedly one of the most fashionable colors in millinery, particularly in medium and dark shades, and deep-toned gray is popular with young and old alike. Castor is among the novelties, and is a favorite from the fact that it blends so well with pink, blue or green. Deep yellow and orange velvet, particularly in the glace varieties, is likely to be much used for trimming, and occasionally for making toques, which are tastefully draped with lace.

The "Slip" for Sofa Cushions.

The Queen seems determined to foster every Irish industry. Not long ago she gave an order in the green isle for a number of embroidered white muslin "slip" covers for sofa pillows. American women who do not care to send to Ireland can embroider them easily for themselves by using the colored paper patterns that are ironed off on the muslin. This idea of white muslin over color is used a good deal in the British Isles, and a room in Killarney House has all its furniture upholstered with white book muslin over Turkey red twill. The effect is a soft rose tint.

Colored Lingerie Once More.

Lingerie of pink, mauve, cream, blue and green cambric is to the fore and to make it even more piquant it is trimmed with white lace threaded with narrow black ribbon. Silk underwear in colors has long been a favorite with women who like whimsical lingerie, but colored cambrics are almost new again, so long have they been in eclipse. For the woman who does not care to give up her snowy lawns and nainsooks, but whose fancy is captivated by the introduction of color into her petticoats and chemises and cache-corsets, a compromise has been effected in the form of a white muslin which can be easily adjusted to the silk or muslin petticoat of any hue. The body of the petticoat is of plain or flowered silk, moire or brocade. It is finished by a pearl insertion through which is passed ribbons, forming choux at intervals, and forming a heading for the deep muslin flounce which is sometimes embroidered, sometimes plain and closely pleated and again adorned with openwork embroidery.

Corset covers of the airiest and daintiest designs are composed of alternate bands of Valenciennes insertion and white or colored moire ribbon.

Physical Culture Important.

All women are desirous of possessing a beautiful form. While a pretty face is no doubt an attraction, the fair sex realize that a symmetrical form is admired far more by the men. Yet both may be attained measurably, at least, by a judicious course of physical training.

The first important rule for women who take up physical culture—not as a fad, but as an aid to health and beauty—is moderation. The great trouble with the sex is that it is apt to overdo along this line of work as along many others which have but recently opened up to it. The result is always disastrous.

Women must bear in mind that they are not training as prize fighters; they are striving to get their bodies into good physical condition. Their efforts are for health, strength, suppleness; a body symmetrically beautiful and free from all superfluous flesh, a mind alert, tranquil and not easily ruffled. These alone are the objects of physical culture.

Walking is superb exercise. There is no other that can equal it for all around good results. But in order to develop symmetrical beauty of limb, arm and muscle other exercises must be added to it.

The best thing for a woman anxious to try physical culture is to take a few lessons from a thoroughly competent teacher, as it is almost impossible to accurately describe the different exercises without practical illustration. Then she can practice them at home. The best time to exercise is just on stepping out of bed in the morning

Be sure to have plenty of fresh air when exercising; otherwise you do yourself more harm than good. Never exercise to the point of fatigue. Continue each exercise until the muscles used in that particular exercise are fatigued. Then desist and try the next. Be sure and adopt a system of exercise that will equally develop the upper and lower parts of the body. Do not develop legs and muscles to the detriment of chest and waist; always remember that symmetry is beauty.—Chicago Chronicle.

How She Saved the Pennies.

A few days ago I called upon a young friend who has just passed the fifth mile-stone of her married life. As I entered the house I heard the merry hum of the sewing machine and the sound of happy voices. I was ushered into a comfortable room, where were seated my friend and her sister, both busy at work on a pile of muslin and linens.

"Come and see how rich I am," was the laughing salutation of my hostess as she arose and gave me a comfortable chair.

I looked over the piles of linens with which the room seemed filled and wonderingly asked for an explanation.

"Oh," was the response, "some of my house linens have begun to show signs of wear, so Dolly and I decided that we would have a sewing bee and make the most of the worn articles. This is the result. Here are six pillow cases that were made from the best and strongest parts of three worn sheets. These are linen pillow cases, and were made from a very large hemstitched sheet that has made me the richer by four cases. These squares were made from the more tender parts of the cotton sheets, but with a strong hem they will last almost indefinitely for drying cloths for the bath tub after it has had its daily scouring. The linen covers in this pile are my greatest treasures. Two table cloths that have seen daily service have worn just in the centre where they have been folded. The wide borders from either side have provided me with four beautiful buffet covers, which we have hemstitched and finished at the ends with some pretty crocheted lace. The ends of the cloths have supplied four washstand covers finished in the same way, while this pile of square pieces, which I shall use for tray covers and carvers, come from the strong places near the crease.

"But what are these bags?" I asked, as I picked up a pile of soft squares that upon closer examination proved to be sewed together at both ends.

"Those are dusters, and are made from the vests of cotton, silk and lisle thread that have worn out around the neck where the ribbon is drawn through, then sewed top and bottom to prevent raveling. They are the softest dusters that one can use, and are especially nice to use upon pianos or upon other highly polished surfaces, as well as upon glass, etc. Those little bags, eight inches square, are the acme of economy, for they have served a double purpose. They are made from the sleeves of the shirts, both winter and summer, that John has discarded and are filled with the smaller pieces of toilet soap that always accumulate so rapidly in the bathroom. As the soap accumulates I fill a bag and put it ready for John's bath; the pile of bags is then kept ready, and if needed can be used as poultice bags in case of illness, and they are far pleasanter than the bags made of muslin or cheese cloth, as they are warmer and retain the heat better. When next I go shopping I shall purchase articles to take the place of those that we have made over, instead of purchasing tray covers, pillow cases and the like, as I should have found it necessary to do had we not have used the old materials for the purpose."—Philadelphia Record.

DULL YOUTH AND THE BRILLIANT.

The success of a dull or average youth and the failure of a brilliant one is a constant surprise in American history. But if the different cases are closely analyzed, we shall find that the explanation lies in the staying power of the seemingly dull boy, the ability to stand firm as a rock under all circumstances, to allow nothing to divert him from his purpose, while the brilliant but erratic boy, lacking the rudder of a firm purpose, neutralizes his power and wastes his energy by dissipating them in several directions.—Success.

A general election costs Chicago about $250,000 for expenses.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Bridle Bits for Horses—Feed the Cows Soiling Crops—Green Rye as a Potato Fertilizer—Treatment of Sandy Soil—The Farm Poultry, Etc., Etc.

Bridle Bits for Horses.

Harsh bits are intended to undo the mischief already done by some bungling, unthinking, unfeeling and careless handler, but as a rule they generally make bad matters worse. In the education of the colt the bit should be of the simplest, plainest kind. A straight bar bit, neither too long nor too short for the mouth should be used. The bridle must be so arranged that the bit is placed properly and neither hangs too far down, nor is drawn up too tightly in the mouth. Some horses handle the joint bit better in the mouth than the straight one, as it gives more room for the tongue. When the horse contracts the habit of putting his tongue over the bit, a straight bit with a plate or spoon on it should be used. Many hard-mouthed horses, which have become inveterate pullers, may be cured and driven safely by the use of a large rubber-covered bit, which can be reduced in size after a time. A very large covered bit prevents a horse from taking it between his teeth and bolting.

Feed the Cows Soiling Crops.

A press bulletin of the Kansas station says that nearly every dairyman has experienced the shrinkage that comes in mid-Summer, when the pastures dry up and grass is scarce. It is at this time that feeding the cows soiling crops will pay and pay liberally. In what better way can a person realize than from $23 to $25 per acre for his green corn or green alfalfa? When the cows look over the fence with longing eyes at the corn, the efforts usually spent in keeping the cows out of the corn had better be spent in throwing the corn over to the cows. The green corn and alfalfa will pay the biggest profits when marketed to cows in need of extra feed, and not only that but it will keep up the flow of milk and increase the profits derived from the dairy.

Green Rye as a Potato Fertilizer.

Some of the most successful potato growers in Minnesota have found it profitable to sow winter rye in the fall on land to be planted to potatoes next spring. They plow it under between May 20 and June 1, pulverize the ground thoroughly and plant the potatoes immediately in the usual way. If preferred, the potatoes may be plowed in, dropping them into every third furrow.

The result is almost invariably a good, smooth, handsome potato. If the land is poor, requiring the application of manure, it is best to apply it to the previous crop, or at least to the rye after seeding it in the fall. This will insure smooth potatoes free from scab or rot, which is liable to affect potatoes when manure is applied direct to the land in spring. By sowing rye and plowing it under before planting potatoes, the land will be as free from weeds as it is possible to make it with any other method of culture. The green rye plowed under will also add to the soil a large amount of humus, enabling it to retain moisture better in case of a prolonged drouth.—New England Homestead.

Treatment of Sandy Soil.

Commercial fertilizers show wonderful results on sandy soils, but they should be complete manures and contain a good per cent. of both potash and nitrogen. The cheap guano, whose principal ingredient is phosphoric acid, and which can be used with good success on clay land, will not do here. Most of the potash in this land is locked up in small particles of sand. You may make some of it available by tillage, for whenever you stir the soil you bring new particles together, and these act on each other chemically, which tends to make plant food available. An application of potash has, however, given marked results for me on sandy land. Now, while extra tillage will give us more plant food, the main reason for it, when preparing this kind of land, is to work it down so it will hold moisture.

We can afford to apply plant food in the shape of manure and fertilizer on vegetable crops. These sandy lands as a rule show a deficiency of ammonia also, which is caused by the rapidity with which all organic matter oxidizes or decomposes. In this way the nitrates are made available very rapidly, and unless appropriated by growing plants will leach away into the subsoil. It is therefore more than ever important to keep something growing on sandy soil. But, however you fertilize and whatever the texture of your soil, prepare it well. Your re-ploughings, if nothing more, will rid the land of any grass that is trying to make itself known, and with thousands of weed seed, which will be a great help when fall planting arrives and the seedlings are beginning to show.—Southern Ruralist.

The Farm Poultry.

Although many make a specialty of poultry, and devote their time exclusively to the birds, I feel convinced that the farm is the proper place for poultry raising, and that more can be accomplished in this way than on poultry places where nothing else is attempted. The latter is like putting all your eggs in one basket, while the former is like throwing a sheet anchor to the windward for a violent gale. Some day the poultry will fail us, and then if we are depending upon them exclusively we become bankrupt. But the farmer, who raises enough food for his own table, has a few pigs for market, a few cows for milk and butter, and a horse to do general work, with hay and corn to feed him on, is not totally lost when a bad season for poultry comes. He can weather the storm, and if he owns his own farm he is not likely to abandon the work simply because one season has proved disastrous.

More than this, the farm seems to be the natural place for the poultry because every crop we raise contributes directly or indirectly to their support. You cannot raise corn or hay for the cattle or horses without producing a large amount of waste product which the hens alone can eat and profit thereby. The seeds of the grass, the waste of the cornfield, and the broken heads of wheat and oats are all appreciated by the hens. The milk which the cows give also provides food for the poultry. The sour milk or the buttermilk mixed with bread crumbs and scraps from the table are excellent for the chickens. The cows thus furnish distinct food for the poultry that would otherwise be wasted.

Then again the orchard and garden furnish illimitable supplies for the poultry, and mostly in the form of waste products; that is, all the waste parts of fruit and vegetables can be fed to the fowls in one form or another. I have yet to find anything from garden or orchard that cannot be fed profitably to the chickens either in the green natural form or cooked and mixed with other foods. Fruits and vegetables are sure to attract worms, bugs and insects, all of which the poultry need and relish. None or very few of these things can be raised on the poultry farm that is distinct from a farm and is intended for poultry alone. The farm is the place for the poultry, and one possessing such a plant is in a fair way to increase the profits on poultry much better than another who starts in with a poultry plant built primarily for this and no other purpose.—Annie C. Webster in "American Cultivator."

Short and Useful Pointers.

Don't allow your poultry to sleep in a draught.

Do not feed the stock merely to keep them alive and satisfy their hunger.

A little money spent on harness oil will save a great many dollars in harness bills.

value of paint. It is an excellent wood-preserver

In housing hogs during cold weather don't have more than six or eight hogs in one house.

In feeding stock you should have a purpose, and don't forget to feed for that purpose.

Farmers are slowly but surely coming to the front, and they are gradually becoming better business men.

During the winter horses should be driven, if only for the exercise; but even this matter can be overdone.

If the stock is not thrifty when they go into winter quarters, it is more than likely that they will not be thrifty in the spring.

Every farm should have a shop upon it in which the greatest part of the repairing required upon a farm could be accomplished.

Farmers cannot over-estimate the Montana's yield of oats averaged thirty-nine bushels to the acre. The quality was excellent.

Do not fail to grease the plough shovels, runners of corn-planters, cultivators, etc., before you put them away for the winter.

No better use can be made of wheat chaff than to use it on the floor of the poultry-house as a litter in which the hens can scratch and exercise.

A Western dairyman says that the best way to meet low prices is to keep a record of each cow's yield. It's the unprofitable cows that hurt the dairy business.

Farmers will agree that some of their class neglect their machinery to a more or less extent, and it is this neglect that leads some farmers to declare that "farming doesn't pay."

Eggs and market poultry are nearly clear profit to the farmer who raises his own feed. The farmer can feed fowls a great deal cheaper than a regular poultry man can, and yet the farmer does not commence to compare with him when it comes to counting up profits.

It is said that raspberries may be divided into two classes as regards adaptability to soils; first, the red sorts, preferring a deep, rich, moist soil, succeeding poorly upon sandy soils, and second the black caps, doing well on both light and heavy soils, but preferring the lighter soil.

THE RHYMSTER'S EFFORT.

The Sterling (Ill.) Standard makes the following try for an alleged offer of $1,000 for the best rhyme for Michigan:

I knew a young lady from Michigan,
To meet her I never should wichigan.
She'd eat of ice cream
Till with pain she would scream,
And she'd order another big dichigan.

It is reported that the German troops in China are furnished with coats and boots lined with catskin.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

S. W. SMITH, ... Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS., Nov. 29

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS can pay One Dollar any time during 1900 and get the paper for one year beginning July 1, 1900.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS whose subscriptions are paid in advance of July 1st, 1900, will get the same credit as though the paper had not changed hands.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS the Reporter will be sent to NEW SUBSCRIBERS from now until January 1st

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

The London papers think they hear in McKinley's victory an echo of Salisbury's khaki triumph.

Salisbury, conqueror of the Transvaal, praising McKinley would-be conqueror of the Philippines, recalls the line, "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Does not the unwritten laws against a third term prohibit Mark Hannah from running for the Presidency in 1904? If eligible he is the logical candidate to succeed McKinley in an era of "commercialism in politics."

The Democratic party needs no reconstruction. It stands for the right of the people, the integrity of the Constitution and the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence.

The party must wait for its vindication upon the arousel of the people to a realization of the facts after the present spirit of commercialism has run its course

Expansion nowhere proceeds so rapidly as in the expenditures of the goverment. The population has increased about one fifth in ten years but Congress has more than doubled the annual appropriations in that period and each session brings some new device calling for more money. No serious effort can be expected from the party now in power to lessen the burdens of taxation.

WAR TAXES WILL STAY.

On second thought, the Republican members of the committee of ways and means don't see how they can spare even as much as thirty million from the war taxes. While it is not admitted that the country is still at war, there is to be an increase of the standing army to a hundred thousand men, and that, with other increased military and naval expenses, and with steam ship subsidies and what not, will about use up the surplus.

The surplus this year is not so very large and there would not have been any if Congress had known just what the war taxes would produce. Indeed this surplus is mainly due to the fact that the river and harbor appropriations were held back. It has long been the rule for a Republican Congress to leave no money in the Treasury that can be got out of it, and if only a part of the present schemes for distributing the revenue become effective, it is useless to talk of reducing it.

Senator Proctor of the Senate committee on military affairs and Adjutant General Corbin of the War Department held an informal conference with the President relative to the legislation to be asked of Congress in connection with the proposed increase of the regular army.

"Under the existing law," said Senator Proctor, at the conclusion of the conference, "the present strength of the army, 65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers, will be reduced on the first day of next July to 25,000 regulars.

"This is an absurdly small number, and Congress will be asked by the President to reorganize the army upon a larger basis It will be impossible to keep any troops in the Philippines unless the army is increased, to say nothing of the garrisons for the forts in this country.

"My own judgment is that Congress will provide a regular army of about 55,000 or 60,000 men, with discretion to the President to raise the total to 100,000 if he finds the larger number necessary. I have no doubt that this legislation will be enacted at the coming session."

THE NEW TREK.

Driven from the land which they conquered, reclaimed from savagery and made their home, the Boers are again inspanning their oxen and trekking across the desert to find some place in South Africa where England will not follow them as the wolf-pack follows the flock. When they crossed the Vaal and made their homes on the veldt, they thought they were so far away and in so poor a country that England's greed would not be tempted, and by treaty they were assured that they would be safe from English aggression or interference.

But unfortunately for the Boers, they built their republic over an unsuspected reef of gold, and when the wealth was discovered, English pledge became no more than smoke in the wind. It was far from Cape Town to Pretoria, but not to far for the Lion to stretch his paw, smash the republic and fasten his claws in the golden reef.

The Boer's dream of peace beyond the Vaal is over; the wave of British civilization has rolled across the Vaal and swept the Boer and his farm from the veldt; and he gathers up the wreckage and treks across the desert to Damaraland, where Germany offers him asylum beyoud the reach of England.

Under what conditions the Boers will settle in Damaraland is not yet known. It is reported that Holland is willing to purchase for them a portion of the country from the Southwest African Company, a German concern; but it is alsos tated that the German Colonial Office stipulates that the trekkers shall obey German laws and promise that their children shall become German subjects. Under such terms. Boer independence is extinguished, republicanism in South Africa is at an end and England's crime gainst human liberty is complete.

The construction of a new coal railroad to be known as the Susquehanna and Clearfield was authorized at a meeting of the New York Central directors last Friday. The line will be seventy-five miles in length, running from Clearfield to Karthaus, where it will connect with the P. E. and Beech Creek.

A thousand men will be put to work this winter on the line. Four tunnles will have to be constructed. A valuable coal and timber field will be thrown open when the road is completed.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The fifty-fourth teachers' institute of Centre county will convene in the court-house, Bellefonte, Monday, December 17. The officers are:

President, C. L. Gramley, County Superintendent.

Vice Presidents—H. C. Rothrock, Alice K. Dorworth.

Recording Secretary—M. E. Heberling.

Ass't Recording Secretary—D. K. Keller.

Enrolling Secretary—T. A. Auman.

Door Keepers—W. H. Limbert, Harry Crain.

Ticket Agent—J. C. Morris.

COMMITTEES.

Elections—D. Paul Fortney, N. N. Hartswick, W. B. Haines.

Resolutions—H. W. Morris, J. K. Horton, A. T. Ilgen, J. C. Bryson, Alice S. Neff.

Auditing Accounts—J. D. Meyer, L. W. Musser, Edward Hancock, Milford Pletcher, L. H. Yocum.

Legislation—D. M. Wolf, D. O. Etters, I. H. Mauser, H. E. Robb, W. H. Markle, W. F. Kienzle, E. E. Holter.

Committee on Permanent Certificates, appointed by the State Superintendent—James Gregg, Ella Levy, J. O. Harpster.

INSTRUCTORS.

Dr. H. R. Pattengill, ex-state superintendent of public instruction, Michigan; and editor "Michigan School Moderator" and "Timely Topics."

Prof. C. C. Ellis, Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.

Prof. L. F. Lybarger, Philadelphia.

Prof. G. C. Watson, State College.

Supt. D. P. Stapleton, Lewisburg.

Address of welcome by Clement Dale, Esq. Response, Prof. I. H. Musser.

Musical director, Prof. P. H. Meyer, of Boalsburg; pianist, Miss Helen Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.

Tuesday evening—"Nancy Hanks and the Nineteenth Century." Dr. H. R. Pattengill, Lansing, Mich.

Wednesday evening—"Picturesque Public Men." Hon. Champ Clark, M. C., Missouri.

Thursday evening—Music. Mozart Symphony Club, New York.

DIRECTORS' DAY.

The school directors of Centre county will meet in convention Thursday, December 20, 10 o'clock a. m. and at 1.30 p. m. Subjects to be discussed:

Why is the compulsory school law not enforced in many of the rural school districts?—F. L Black. Discussion continued by John A. Dalay, Hon. John T. McCormick, Hon. W. A. Murray, G. D. Johnson and others.

Directors' state convention.

Recent legislation relating to schools.

Should there be a course of nature study in public schools?

Address to directors—Prof. D. P. Stapleton.

Opinions of school directors—By members of the institute.

When you feel that life is hardly worth the candle take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse your stomach, tone up your liver and regulate your bowels making you feel like a new man. For sale by Mrs. J. H. Keller, Linden Hall, and J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Laundry Agent.

Wm. McCoy Wolf is agent for the Bellefonte steam laundry which does ll its work in the most satisfactory manner. Wash collected and delivered weekly.

A party of Snyder county hunters of whom Judge McClure, Dr. F. J. Wagonseller and I. C. Seiler were members, captured a fawn, two old deer and a large buck in the Seven Mountains last week.

MUSIC IN THE HOME.

Mme. von Klenner and Her Addresses to American Mothers.

Mme. Evans von Klenner is attracting much attention by her addresses to American mothers, especial interest being manifested in her paper before the Mothers' Council at Buffalo entitled "The Influence of Music In the

Photo by Rose & Sands, New York.
MME. EVANS VON KLENNER.

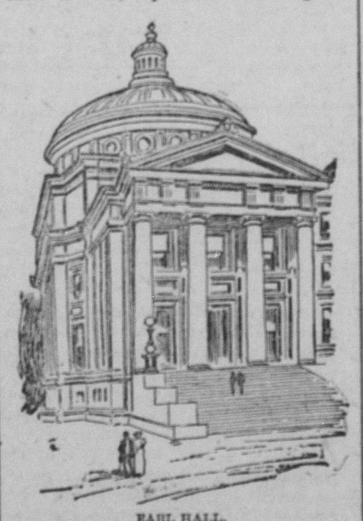
Home." Mme. von Klenner was one of the few women honored at the Paris exposition as the representative of the Garcia vocal method. She was invited by the French government to participate in the department of arts' exhibit.

Under her special supervision Mme. von Klenner with infinite care prepared for the exhibition a comprehensive and exhaustive resume of her work as the Garcia exponent in America, showing minutely the progress of the method, together with reports of pupils, concerts and disquisitions on the fixity of the method in America and its thorough adaptation to the development of the voice and the art of singing.

EARL HALL.

Columbia University's New Building and Its Purpose.

Our great universities not only aim at the mental education of young men in their courses of study, but they also almost invariably raise the moral tone of their attendants. To that end in every college of importance there are various associations which have as their aim the spiritual and religious



EARL HALL.

uplifting of their members. Sometimes such associations are sectarian, but more frequently they are ready to welcome students of any creed. The Young Men's Christian association has a branch in almost all of the large universities, and its influence for good is very great.

Besides the Young Men's Christian association, a few of the larger universities possess buildings, undenominational and unsectarian in character, which serve as centers of the spiritual life of the universities. Sometimes also the sectarian societies meet here on a common basis. Such a building is the one which is to be presented to Columbia university by William Earl Dodge, a millionaire New York merchant and philanthropist. Mr. Dodge has given hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Young Men's Christian association, more than any other individual helper. His gift to Columbia university will be known as Earl Hall. Mr. Dodge suggested to the trustees that it be under association management, because that is a permanent body, and added:

"It is my desire that the building should not be used for distinctly dogmatic or denominational teaching, but I want the charter under which it is administered to be so broadly interpreted as to permit organizations of Roman Catholic students or of Hebrew students, whose objects are to promote the spiritual and religious life of such students, to hold their meetings in this building as freely as any others. In a word, my desire is that the building shall be to Columbia what Barnes Hall is to Cornell, what Phillips Brooks House is to Harvard or what the parish house is to a city church—a center of religious and philanthropic activity."

High and low priced blankets and robes, and full value given for the

Rural Free Delivery.

The system of free mail delivery in country districts was inaugurated so recently that many readers will probably be surprised to learn that it now employs the services of over twelve hundred regular carriers who transport letters, newspapers and packages to nearly nine hundred thousand persons in various portions of the United States. The report of First Assistant Postmaster-General Johnson shows that more than thirty-five millions of separate pieces of mail were handled by this branch of the department last year. In Pennsylvania the service has been put in operation in eight counties.

Congress made an appropriation of $1,750,000 for rural free delivery during the present fiscal year, and a strong effort will doubtless be made to have this sum increased for the twelvemonth ending June 30, 1902. Testimony as to the working of the new plan is almost uniformly favorable. It is never adopted except in cases where the people of some community petition for it through their legislative representatives at Washington.

Five hundred dollars per annum is the regular salary of these officials, whose routes are expected to pass the homes of not fewer than one hundred families, and each carrier provides his own horse and vehicle without expense to the Treasury. On every day in the year, except Sundays, the specified territory must be covered, without regard to stormy weather, and in case of disability from illness or accident, the carrier is required to furnish an acceptable substitute.

The system, in spite of its comparatively rapid progress, is still in its infancy, and if it is honestly and efficiently managed, there seems to be no reason why it should not gradually extend until it covers a large proportion of the more thickly settled rural territory of the United States. Bringing, as it does, the country population into closer touch with the important towns it helps to lessen the sense of isolation in rural neighborhoods, and makes it possible for numbers of farmers to receive their mail as regularly as though they lived in cities. This single factor, in its contribution to popular enlightenment, is not the least of the arguments in its favor.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the first and final account of John H. Miller, committee of Jane Crone, will be presented to the court for confirmation on Wednesday, November 28, 1900, and unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before the second day of the term the same will be confirmed.

M. I. GARDNER,
Oct. 25, 1900. Prothonotar.

Executor's sale of timber land.—There will be offered at public sale at Centre Hall,

FRIDAY, DEC. 21,

At 2 p. m. the following described tract of timberland, known as the Sparr tract, situated in Harris township, one mile east of Boalsburg, on the north side of Tussey mountain, containing

50 ACRES

more or less, bounded on the north by lands of Henry Reitz, east by lands of David Sparr's estate, south and west by lands of Henry Reitz This tract is timbered with heavy oak and chestnut, and is easy of access being located 1¼ miles from Linden Hall R. R. station. Terms made known on day of sale.

G. M. BOAL,
Ex'r of Margaret and Nancy Sparr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John Cummings, late of Potter township, decessed, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

REBECCA CUMMINGS,
A. J. CUMMINGS,
WM. GROH RUNKLE, Administrators.
Attorney, Bellefonte, Pa. Linden Hall, Pa.
oct11

NOTICE.—A. P. Hosterman, tax collector for Potter township, asks that all persons be ready to pay their tax, and that he will call upon them within a short time to collect the same.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned in July, two miles east of Centre Hall, a ewe with buck lamb; ewe has hole in left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, remove same and pay cost, or disposition will be made according to law.

JACOB SHEARER,
Centre Hall Pa.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has leased the gravel bank and sand pit on the turnpike west of town, and that all contracts for material taken therefrom must be made with the same.

GERTRUDE FLORAY.

WANTED.—By John Smith, Spring Mills, a black mare, good action, 5 or 6 years old, weight 1100.

WANTS.

FOR SALE—A good parlor coal stove, double heater. Inquire at this office.

AGENTS WANTED.—Agents are wanted in every town in Centre county to sell "The Church Member," by S. H. Deitzel, Ph. D., the author, Centretown, Md. The book is dedicated to Rev. W. H. Groh, formerly of Boalsburg, and will find ready sale. Price fifty cents.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, WITH FAIR EDUcation and good character, to learn Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, and Typewriting. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalog. Fall term opens August 15th.

GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
206m Lexington, Ky.

WANTED, AGENTS.

To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
j44 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Livery . . . .

. . . . . D. A. BOOZER

Centre Hall, Pa. - - -

All kinds of Job Work Done at the Reporter office.

Deaths in Nearby Counties.

Union—Mrs. Rebecca Harmon, after an illness of a few hours, died at Kelly Cross Roads.

Mifflin—Near Lewistown, Robert M. Minnis, aged seventy-two years.

In Granville, Joseph Himmelsbaugh aged eighty-eight years.

In Granville, G. W. Kreps, aged fifty-six years.

Clinton—At Loganton, John L. Eckle, after an illness of two weeks.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Ellen D. McDowell, wife of C. B. McDowell and daughter of Anthony Felix, of Lewistown, aged forty-five years.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cure biliousness, constipation and headache. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by Mrs. J. H. Keller, Linden Hall, and J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

The delegates to the great State Convention of C. E. societies at Philadelphia last week numbered nearly 14,000.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequaled. For sale by Mrs. J. H. Keller, Linden Hall, and J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	70
Rye	45
Corn	50
New Oats	25
Barley	35

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	22
Lard	8
Potatoes	45

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	70
Corn	50
Oats	28
Rye	45
Barley	40

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	70
Corn ears	40
Shelled Corn	50
Rye	50
Oats, new	25
Barley	50
New Potatoes	40
Eggs	17
Butter	20

PENN'S VALLEY PRODUCE CO.

Eggs 22 Butter 22

CELERY KING

NATURE'S CURE

TRADE MARK

Pain in Head, Side and Back.

For years I suffered with pain in the head, pain in the side, and in the small of the back. I was nervous and constipated and could not sleep. The pills and other medicines I tried only made a bad matter worse. Then I tried Celery King. One package cured me and made a new woman of me.—Mrs. Th. Kleehammer, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Celery King cures Constipation and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases.

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Spring Mills, Pa.

November 28, 1900.

P. V. S. STORE.

Put your good time, your good money and your good business experience against my shoes and you will have a combination that will sweep everything before it. This is a plain, blunt fact that no one dare dispute.

My line of Leggins and Over-Gaiters is complete, and prices to command your patronage.

Dolge's Romeos in all colors too nice to mention.

Velvet and Plush Slippers, so soft and easy.

Rubbers, such as Lamberville and Mishwaka, Snag-Felts and Overs at special prices.

Orders filled by 'phone.

Do not forget us for Xmas Presents.

C. A. KRAPE.

Good News Again

Centre Hall is the high-point along the Lewisburg and Tyrone R. R. by 500 feet and that is why it required

Over Two Car Loads of Furniture, Wall Paper, Blinds, etc.,

To fill our spring orders. Prices are way down.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,
146m CENTRE HALL.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 61. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.45 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 2.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

8.57 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

9.10 p. m.—Train 921 Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.25 a m, Baltimore 4.50 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m.

Train 61 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.45 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.55 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 67 leaves New York 1.55 p. m. Philadelphia 4.26 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p m. (week days) arriving at Montandon 8.57 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.41 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.33 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 921, Sunday only, leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.30 p. m., Washington 3.30 p. m., Baltimore 4.35 p. m., arriving at Montandon 9.10 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	Westward. A M	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	9 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 39	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 38	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 25	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.55, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 10	†2 40	†6 30	..BELLEFONTE..	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	.....Nigh.....	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	.....Zion.....	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	...Hecla Park...	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 38	3 05	6 55	.....Dunkles.....	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 06	6 59	..HUBLERSB'G..	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 43	3 10	7 03	...Snydertown...	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	.....Nittany.....	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	.....Huston.....	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	.....LAMAR.....	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	...Clintondale...	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	..Krider's S'n g..	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	...Mackeyville...	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	..Cedar Springs..	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	.....Salona.....	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	..MILL HALL..	†7 52	†4 00	†8 20
11 45	8 10		.....Jersey Shore.....	3 25		7 55
12 20	8 45		Arr. Wm'PO'T Lve	†2 50		†7 21
†12 35	*11 50		Lve Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 30		*6 55
8 29	7 09		.....PHILA.....	†8 36		*11 36
			.....Atlantic City.....			
			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamaque.)			
*10 40	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)	†4 30		†9 00
p. m	a. m.		Arr Lve.	a. m	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday, ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¿	8¿	2¿	STATIONS. Ar,	Lv.	WESTWARD 1¿	7¿	11¿
PM	PM	AM			A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4	21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4	26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4	30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4	33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4	38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4	42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4	47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4	52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4	54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5	03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5	06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5	08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5	10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

¿Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Letter and note heads, bill heads, statements, with all lines of office stationery, neatly and cheaply done at the Reporter printing house.